

POETRY.

From the Newark, (N. J.) Messenger.
Verses written for the Congregation at Basking-
ridge, N. J. on the death of their late Pastor,
the Rev. Dr. ROBERT FISLEY.

Lord, how mysterious are thy ways!
How dark thy providence appears;
Which turns our songs of joy and praise,
To mournful shrouds; and groans! and tears!

Our pious Pastor!—faithful friend—
Our children's guide we now deplore!
Torn from our fond embrace, to end
His days on a far distant shore.

And shall we never—never meet
In this blest court, where oft he trod?
No more, his voice in accents sweet,
Excite our souls to fly to God?

No more for us shall he engage
In earnest, ardent, wrestling prayer?
That God would bless the sacred page,
And shield his flock from every snare?

No more shall he, with angel-smile,
Bind up the humble, broken heart?
The sick man's pains no more beguile,
Or to the widow's wants, impart?

Oh no! he bows to death's fell stroke!
The grave demands him for its prey!
The silver cord too soon is broke,
Which bound his spirit to his clay.

Oh! might his honored ashes rest,
Within these consecrated walls!
Where he, so oft his flock address'd,
And urged his tender gospel calls!

Still, his sweet accents we should hear!
From the cold tomb his voice would rise,—
"My mourning friends! my children dear!
Prepare to meet me in the skies."

If sainted spirits e'er descend
To this low world, of sin, and pain,
To soothe the sorrows of a friend;
And turn their loss to heavenly gain.

O come! commission'd from above!
Bid each rebellious passion cease;
Inflame our souls with Jesus' love!
And fill our hearts with sacred peace.

Thy grace, O Lord! we pray impart,
This sore, afflictive loss to bear!
While with united voice, and heart,
We thus prefer our solemn prayer:

Since in thy righteous, sovereign will,
Our dear Elijah is removed,
His place beneath thy throne, to fill,
And sing, and share his Saviour's love!

O! let his heavenly mantle fall!
His spirit let that prophet share!
To whom this Church shall give a call;
And make us thy peculiar care.

MISCELLANY.

BARBARY STATES.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

Extracts from some recent communications made
to the Church Missionary Society, respecting
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and a part of the In-
terior of Africa.

In a letter dated Feb. 17th, Mr. Jowett writes:
Since I last wrote to you on the subject of North
Africa, I have received further intelligence re-
specting Tripoli.

I am happy to say, that, from good authority I
learn, that travelling is by no means so hazardous
in the Regency of Tripoli, as those may be ready
to think who content themselves with a general
censure of the Barbary States. The Bashaw is on
the best terms with Great Britain; so that our
countrymen would be sure of his protection; and
this, from the nature of his Government, is a suf-
ficient recommendation, in his dominions. At
this moment, the British Consul and a Naval Officer
are on an excursion from Tripoli to Leida, an
ancient sea-port, about sixty miles eastward, in
search of Antiquities, which the Bashaw intends
as a present to the Prince Regent. This is a point
of taste, which of late, even Turks have learnt
of European travellers.

Should vaccination be introduced (a subject
to which I alluded in a former letter), it will most
probably be done on a large scale, & by authority.
If I might hazard a conjecture, however, things
are not in that degree of forwardness, that any
public measure should be adopted for this year or
two. The interval seems inviting to any one, who
should be willing to employ it in the study of
Arabic, with the design of afterward accompany-
ing a Mission into the interior of that Regency;
supposing such a Mission, for the purpose of vac-
cination, to take place: and I see no reason to
doubt, that such a measure may, in time, be
adopted. The first Mussulman prejudices are
overcome: for the Bashaw has allowed two of his
children to be inoculated: and the result proving
favorable, he is pleased with it.

A Christian Man accompanying such a party
in the circuit which it would make, might see
and familiarly examine every thing of a prelimi-
nary nature which our Society wishes to know;
while, as an interpreter his services would be
truly valuable. Here he will see, with exactness,
the state of the Mahomedan Schools; for, in al-
most every modern book of Travels, we read of
these. The gentlemen to whom I am indebted
for information, expresses surprise that travellers
should not have chosen Tripoli, as the starting
place for exploring Africa.

There are persons in Tripoli who have been at
Tombuctoo. With respect to MSS. he says, that
any may be had by applying to the Bashaw.—
Concerning the Jews, it is difficult to ascertain
their number; but they are found in every part of
the Regency, with Synagogues. Very few of
them accompany the Caravans; their religion
forbidding them to travel on the Saturday, suffi-
ciently to keep up the company.

[A later communication, dated Malta, May 26,
conveys further intelligence on the subject of
Tripoli.]

I formerly acquainted you with some remarks,
with which I was favored by Rear Admiral Sir
Charles Penrose, relative to certain Christian
Tribes in the interior of Africa.

Since that period, I have had several conversa-
tions with the Admiral on the same subject; and
more recently, with an active intelligent officer,
Capt. Smyth, of the navy, who has lately return-
ed from an exploring tour in Africa. From the
materials which this officer has, with the utmost
frankness, communicated to me, I am enabled to
give you the newest and most accurate account
of those parts. It is his desire that the knowledge
of the state of Africa may be as widely circulated
as possible, in order that others may be led to
make further research. It is most probable, in-
deed, that his official reports, will lead to this be-
ing done officially. In the mean time, our friends
will be much interested by the following Sketch,
which he has enabled me to give of Tripoli—its
present government, the state of society, religion,
literature, climate, &c. together with some ac-
count of the Christian tribes, & of the slave trade.

The population of the city of Tripoli may be es-
timated at about 24,000. It is now more than
thirty years that the Regency has been independ-
ent of the Porte. The present Bashaw, Yusuf
Caramanli, the third of the Caramanli family, as-
cended the throne in 1793. Previously to this,
and during some of the first years of his reign, his
character was stained with deep crimes. Much
of his subsequent improvement is attributed to the
influence exercised over him by a wife of European
descent, whose death was much deplored by his
subjects.

Capt. Smyth mentions the same of the Bashaw's
hearing causes, as Doctor Holland relates of Ali
Pasha. The meanest person pleads his own cause
before him, with a freedom that would astonish a
European; thus the Bashaw becomes acquainted
with much of the private history of his subjects.—
This, however, is a kind of superior Court of
Appeal, in difficult cases. In general, the
Kaya, or Administrator of Justice (at the present
moment a Russian) sits every day from noon till
three o'clock, at the Castle Gate to hear causes.
He is surrounded by the instruments and execu-
tions of justice, as instant punishment follows
conviction; with the exception of capital punish-
ment, which is very rare, and never inflicted but
for murder, offences against the government, and
adultery on the part of women. Every man, even
a slave, pleads his own cause, with the greatest
freedom. The Kaya's situation is supposed to be
lucrative, as he settles disputes between govern-
ment and the Arabs.

The Bashaw's intelligence, activity, and de-
cided character, have given him an extent of ter-
ritory and power of which no other African Pot-
entate can boast. His line of coast reaches from a-
bout Gerba, long. 11, to Palumba, long. 27 E.: at
the eastern extremity of which, his eldest son
lives in a state of rebellion against him; but he
has nothing to fear from that quarter. To the la-
terior, the Bey of Fazzan is of his appointment, and
pays him tribute; the Emperor of Bornou was al-
so by him placed and established on his throne:
so that to the great river, in lat. 15, through the
means of the Bashaw at Tripoli, a traveller might
pass with quite as much security and convenience
as men of enterprise generally require, in setting
out on their researches.

His partiality to the English (accounted for by
our naval character, and by the position and cir-
cumstances of Malta) seems equivalent to an in-
vitation to some English traveller.

The Jews are never admitted to any govern-
ment employment. They apply themselves to
trade, and the Moors cannot traffic without them.
The Bashaw when he buys jewels, &c. has them
first valued by a Jew. Providing the Haram
with wearing apparel is entrusted to Jewish wo-
men. The Jews have nothing to do with agricul-
ture, not even in country places; but follow han-
dicraft and jewellery. Though severely taxed,
their condition here is better than in any other
part of Africa. They have a Cadi of their own
nation to settle all their differences. They are
very litigious among themselves but neither active
nor brave. It is a singular fact, that the people of
this nation are always compelled to perform the
office of public executioner. There is a wall in
the Castle for this purpose. On one side, the
Jew fixes the rope to the neck of the criminal; it
is then thrown over the wall, where several others
pull him up without seeing who it is.

The Moors apply to trade, to the manufacture
of muskets, pistols, barricans and slippers, to the
dyeing of cloth and skins and embroidering on
leather, &c.

The Wandering Arabs have charge of all the
agriculture, and rearing of cattle. They are at a
great distance from civilization. They learn to
read one board, with part of a prayer on it; where-
as the Moors read portions of tales. Their im-
plements of husbandry are primitive, and their meth-
ods destructive; for, as soon as the land around
them becomes less productive, and cattle have
devoured all the pasture, they strike their tents
and move to some more fertile spot, where they
remain until a similar necessity compels them to
retire.

The Jews and Christians are much despised but
allowed the free exercise of their religion. Their
funeral processions are invariably treated with re-
verence.

The Mahomedan Priests are comparatively few
and very little expense to the community, there
being no established tithes; for though the Prop-
het left an injunction that every Mussulman
should devote a tenth of his property to charity,
the mode and object are left to his choice. The
priest, consequently, depends on his personal prop-
erty, and on voluntary contributions. In coun-
try places, they thrive well. They are not bound
to celibacy. Their office is, to promulgate the
Koran, and as they express it the Verbal Laws of
Mahomet.

Every house in Tripoli has a piece of colored
glass in the window, or the figure of a hand paint-
ed on the wall to keep off the EVIL EYE. The
graves of Priests are sanctuaries; from which a
man cannot be taken, although he may be starv-
ing there. It is observable of Turkish Festivals
that they do not interrupt business. The people
are very superstitious about fairies; they do not
believe in ghosts. It is well known, that in ma-
ny Mahomedan countries, it is usual to shut the
City Gates every Friday at noon, from the belief
of a prophecy that prevails among them, that the
Christians will take them by surprise on that day
and hour. Capt. Smyth was several times detain-
ed in Tripoli by this circumstance, on a Friday.

Religious toleration prevails in Tripoli, in a
higher degree than in Tunis, Algiers or Morocco.

The Bashaw is himself emancipated from the
influence of the Priests. An instance of his superi-
ority to the Marabuts (the common name of the
Priests and learned men) is related, such as would
have occasioned a revolt in Algiers or Morocco.
A Marabut one day presented himself at Court,
and prophesied that the English would make war
on them within a certain time. The Bashaw or-
dered him into safe custody, promising a reward if
the prophecy proved true, but threatened if false
five hundred bastinadoes. At the expiration of the
period the Bashaw's threat was executed.

There is, indeed, every indication of a general
decay of Mahomedan intolerance. Capt. Smyth
was always permitted to enter the Mosques, only
taking off his shoes at the door. The Moors ate
and drank with him; and this even in country
places, where they are more simple and strict, and
less familiar with Christians.

Captain Smyth visited about seventeen of the
schools in the city, four of which appeared to be
large, containing about thirty scholars each. They
seemed pleased with his attention. The Teacher
is not always a Marabut. His pay is generally
about ten buckshembas a day; eighty of which
being equal to a dollar, his daily pay is about
sevenpence-halfpenny English. His scholars sit
all round him, he being in the middle of the
room. They have boards in their hands, which,
being first whitened with chalk, have sentences
of the Koran written on them with charcoal. The
spunging of the boards clean, and preparing them
from time to time, is the master's work, and must
occasion no small labor and loss of time. Children
are taught to read these sentences, which is done
with great clamor and confusion; very much as
in the worst dames' schools, in the less cultivated
parts of England. As soon as the hour of prayer
is announced from the Minaret, the youths de-
camp, and the master is left to prepare the boards
for the next lesson.

Of the degree of learning professed by these
Marabuts, the following fact, peculiarly deserving
the notice of the British and Foreign Bible Society
will serve to give you some idea. Capt. Smyth
showed to several of them the Arabic Bible.
They readily understood the characters; but
none of them could read it, as the vernacular
tongue of all these parts is the jargon called Lin-
gua Franca; and this Capt. Smyth was informed,
was understood by some of the most of the interi-
or caravans.

Notwithstanding the extremely wretched na-
ture of their education, the youth generally show
great aptness to learning. But this hopeful dis-
position is as generally kept under; for, as soon
as any youth displays an opening mind, or enter-
prising spirit (for example in common) he is
checked by his superiors; as if were dangerous
to leave him to the impulse of genius. The con-
sequence is, that they seem to grow more stupid
as they grow older.

One indication of their good capacity, and a
certain degree of knowledge, is, that when Capt.
Smyth was on his travels, and took his astronomi-
cal observations, the natives, in their way, made
their also. This is peculiarly the case with those
who traverse the Desert; a profession which re-
quires, in fact, much the same kind of knowledge
as navigation. One evening, as they were travel-
ling in the dark, and had missed their way, they
were all on the look out for a rising star. On
seeing Dubhe, in the Great Bear, they gave a
general shout, and proceeded on their way in
security.

The climate of Tripoli is, by the Europeans re-
sident there, considered as healthy. The most
prevalent diseases are, ophthalmia, chronic rheu-
matism, while swellings, and leprosy. Ophthal-
mia is very much aggravated by the white wash-
ed walls. The leprosy forms blotches; sometimes
healing up and then breaking out afresh; fre-
quently forming a continued sore. Medical and
chirurgical knowledge is very limited; the native
physicians are few, and have but little practice,
owing to the general health of the inhabitants.
Their principal methods are bleeding, scarifying,
burning and cupping. As they depend chiefly on
topical remedies, burning is much used. The irons
for this purpose are of different sizes, with figures
at the ends; and are applied, to various parts of
the body, red hot, so as to raise a blister. They
have an aversion to medicine taken internally.
In ordinary cases of sickness, regimen is their
grand resource. Amputations are quickly per-
formed; the arteries are not taken up; but, when
the limb is off, the stump is thrust into hot pitch.
In public executions for theft, the offending hand
is chopped off, and the arm immediately put into
hot pitch. The Arabs, and the lower classes of
the Moors, who are imposed on by the Mar-
abuts, who sell them charms and amulets. They
have no poor houses or hospitals.

(To be concluded.)

ADVICE FROM A CRIMINAL.

From Spooners' Vermont Journal, Feb. 2.

The execution of Samuel E. Godfrey, will take
place at Woodstock, on Friday, the thirteenth
inst. between the hours of 10, in the forenoon, and
3, in the afternoon. The following letter address-
ed to him by a Convict in the State Prison, it is
presumed, will be interesting to the public.

Dear Sir,—The acquaintance I formed with you
while here in your confinement, the various letters
I wrote for you, and the favorable representation
of your case as you frequently communicated to
me, all led me to hope that in the exhibition of
justice your liberty would be received, and life
secured. But, alas! the scene is the reverse; in-
stead of liberty and life, confinement and death.

The interest I felt for you, and the impressions
which your sentence has given me, together with
a desire to communicate the sentiments of my
mind, induce me at this time to address you; and
how to treat the subject on which I wish to write,
I hardly know. But knowing your situation,
and the awful scene before you, permit me to
write plainly and concisely.

The scenes through which you have passed,
both in the British and American wars, have,
doubtless, accustomed you to look on death in
others with indifference; and the principles which
you have imbibed, have, no doubt, helped to for-
tify your mind against every serious impression;
and when I heard of your levity and apparent in-
consideration, since the fatal sentence has been
denounced, I could not refrain from weeping in
view of your situation. And is not eternity a re-
ality? and will not your state be unalterably fixed;
and can you not relinquish the intoxicating
cup, and think a moment on what awaits you?

My dear Sir, had I not experienced the effects
of temptation, and know to my great grief and
sorrow the strong holds of the adversary, I should
not write thus plain; but while I am reaping the
bitter fruits, and these surrounding walls wit-
nessing against me, I cannot refrain from warning
you of the fatal snare.

You know, Sir, what passed between us in the
frequent opportunities we had together, and al-
though I expressed and felt my anxiety for your
deliverance, yet you knew not my heart; and
while I wrote, agreeable to your request, favor-
able to your friends, I trembled in fear of the de-
cision. But now your doom is sealed, be entreat-
ed to listen to the voice of reason, and no longer
view this world as your home, but go with all
your aggravated transgressions to Him, whose
arm of mercy are ever extended, and throw your-
self at his feet, humbly acknowledging your wretched
condition, and feeling your dependence on him,
as your only Lord, Redeemer and Preserver.

I know that your mind must be greatly agitated,
and the adversary will say that you must
drown sorrow and disregard futurity; but, my
dear friend, hark! Eternity is at the door, and if
you listen to his counsel you must soon meet his
horrid yell in the regions of despair. O then, can
you not even now, at this late hour, through the
weapons of your rebellion, have access to the
throne of grace, and find pardon and salvation.—
Do not let such thoughts as these occupy your
mind; that you have been so great a sinner that
there is no mercy; and do not consider that be-
cause your provocations have been heaven-dan-
gling, and your crimes of the deepest dye, that there
is no remedy. But God says, even to you, let the
wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man
his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord,
and he will have mercy on him, and unto our
God, and he will abundantly pardon.

You have had a very amiable and pious com-
panion, and very near and dear friends, who have
wept and mourned over you, and whose hearts
must again bleed in view of the fatal hour; and
O, what consolation would they derive, even a-
midst their most piercing pangs, could they have
evidence that you had, through humble repen-
tance and sovereign grace, found favor and mercy,
and that not only the dissolution of your body, but
the redemption of your soul, drew nigh.

You must no longer read the Bible as formerly,
but remember that the promises and denunciations
are nothing short of the word of God, and will
assuredly be realized. And O, could you be so
happy as now to lay hold on the promises of Christ,
repent, and embrace the truth, how different
would your views be; you could look forward
with calm resignation at your destiny, beholding
every thing smiling around you, even on the brink
of the grave, and say amen to the will of Heaven;
and although you must appear as an example and
expire in ignominy for the injured laws of God and
man, yet even amidst all your sufferings, through
a compassionate and all gracious Redeemer, you
can witness his justice, sing his praises, and be
prepared to glorify him forever.

If God's thoughts and ways were like ours, your
case would indeed be desperate; but they are as
much above ours as the heavens are higher than
the earth, therefore with him there is plenteous
redemption. He is plenteous in mercy to all that
call upon him. No higher terms are propounded
to you than to the least transgressor; for he that
believeth shall be saved. The scriptures are full
of encouragement.

I know that I am unworthy to advise or counsel
you, for I am a great sinner, and deeply polluted;
but feeling interested for your happiness, I have
in candor and seriousness addressed you; and O,
may you be wise and improve the precious time
allotted you unto salvation, is the earnest prayer
of your friend in tribulation.

Dec. 20, 1817.

REMARKS.

Godfrey has in him the sentence of death; so
have we! He is a transgressor of God's law; so
are we! He must "be saved by the washing of
regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost,"
or perish; so must we! His time is short for this
great work; so is ours! He must soon give an

impartial account to God for all his actions, words
and thoughts, and from his awful tribunal sink to
hell or rise to heaven; so must we! And surely it
becomes him to improve every moment in prepar-
ing for eternity; truly it does us; And God grant
that this awfully solemn scene may be improved
by us, to deter us from crimes, and prepare for the
decisive Judgment.

PIPSISSIWAY, OR PYROLA.

[Since we have published several articles respect-
ing the virtues of this plant, there has been
much enquiry on the subject, and we are re-
quested to re-publish, for more general infor-
mation, the following statement of Gen. VARNUM,
and the description of the plant which follows:]

A CANCER CURED.

From the Middlesex (Mass.) Gazette.

Sir,—Considering it a duty incumbent upon
each individual of society, to do all in his power
to promote the health, prosperity and happiness,
of all his fellow-citizens, I will state to you the
commencement, progress and cure of a most dis-
tressing disease, which has occurred in my own
family. If you think it worthy of a place in your
paper, I have no objection to its being made pub-
lic: & it will afford me great consolation to learn,
that the application that wrought the cure has had
the same efficacious operation upon others in simi-
lar circumstances.

About seven years since, my wife was seized with
a cancer on her ankle, which increased with con-
siderable rapidity, and was attended with pain; it
continued sorely to afflict her for nine months, dur-
ing which time no pains were spared to obtain the
best advice from those well versed in medicine
and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate
it by the application of vegetable caustics; and
many other applications were unsuccessfully made.
The limb became weak, and at times much swollen.
She had in a measure, lost her appetite, and her
whole system seemed on the decline. The
sore was deep and broad. In this situation we
commenced the application which produced the
cure. The principal ingredient is an evergreen
plant, which is to be found in all the northern
States, in woodlands which produce a mixture of
oak and pine timber. It is by different people called
ever bitter sweet, winter green, rheumatism plant,
&c.; the botanical name of the plant is pyrola.—

We made a strong decoction, by boiling the pyrola
in pure water, placed in a vessel containing con-
siderable quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and
poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot. Mrs.
Varnum, took a small quantity of the decoction,
internally, two or three times a day; bathed the
defective part & parts adjacent to several times
in a day, and kept a cloth wet with constantly
on the ankle. She took about an ounce of common
medicinal salts, every second day: the decoction
was renewed as occasion required. We com-
menced this system of operation about the middle
of April, 1815, and pursued it with unremitting
care and attention, without variation. In a very
few days from the commencement of the operation,
the patient began to realize the beneficial effects
of it: her appetite was restored; her pain was
gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength,
both in body and limb; so that in less than six
weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and
sound, and her health completely restored. It is
now almost two years since this apparent cure was
effected; and we have the greatest consolation
of learning from her, that she has not felt a single
twinge of the disorder since that period; we do
therefore confidently hope, it never will return.

Mrs. Varnum, now enjoys remarkable good health,
for a person of her age. Some people may object
to making a thorough experiment, I answer similar
to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of its simplicity
and novelty of the prescription. But however
novel and simple it may appear, and however
inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs.
Varnum and myself, with our family, have
abundant reason to rejoice and bless the Su-
preme Arbiter of Events, for the wonderful effect
which, thro' the beneficence of Divine providence,
it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the
belief, that if early and undeviating experiments
of the kind be made, they will prove efficacious in
most, if not all cancer cases. J. B. VARNUM.

Draught, April 9, 1817.

DESCRIPTION OF PIPSISSIWAY.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Courier.

As considerable attention has been excited to
the Pipsissiway, or what is vulgarly called Winter
Green, as a remedy for the Cancer, have extracted
from Dr. Rees' Cyclopaedia, the following botan-
ical description of the *Pyrola umbellata*, or *Un-
bellated Winter Green*. *Umbellated* signifies that
the flower opens broad at the top like an inverted bell.
It is a native of the woods in the northern parts
of Europe, Asia and America.—Mr. Irish found it
frequent in dry woods from Canada to Virginia.
Of the twelve different sorts, Dr. Sussasser thinks
to be the most beautiful of all the genus. The
stem is woody, a span high, somewhat branched,
angular and tough. Leaves crowded together in
to something like whorls, stalked, narrow obvat-
ed, bluish, strongly serrated; dark green, and
veiny above; paler beneath, about an inch and a
half long. Flower-stalks terminal, solitary, three
inches long, reddish, bearing about five imperfectly
umbellate, simple, partial stalks, each an inch
long, spreading rough with glandular pubescence.
Flowers larger than the other kinds, and drooping.
Petals orbicular, concave, cream-colored; crim-
son at the base.—Stamens short, red, all regularly
indexed. Anthers short, purple with white tubu-
lar pores, dilated and lobed at the office. Ger-
men, globose, green. Style thick and very short,
but certainly present. Stigma orbicular, con-
verse, with five slight notches. The American
specimens are usually less umbellate and more
racemose than the European.

[This is said to be not only a remedy for the
Cancer, but also for the Dropsy, and may be
drank as a substitute for Chinese tea, and in this
manner it has been used by a physician of very
high standing in this country. HUMANITAS.

LEAD MINES OF MISSOURI.

From the Berkshire Star.

MR. EDITOR.—Your readers may have noticed
a motion lately made in Congress respecting the
laws relating to the Lead Mines of the Missouri
Territory. These mines, as property of the U. S.
are the subject of legislation; but very little is
known respecting them by the public. The fol-
lowing account, written by a friend of mine, who
has travelled much in that Territory, will give
some information. The mines are south of the
Missouri river, and commence a few miles from it.
My friend writes as follows:

"The tract of country, called the Lead Mines,
is about forty miles square, and commences about
thirty miles from the Mississippi, and extends to
the west. In all this tract it is supposed lead may
be found, and it has already been found, in dif-
ferent places through most of that extent. In some
places it is washed out of the hills and in the
roads by rains. It is found in digging from one to
seventy feet deep. Generally there is a sand or
limestone rock about fifteen feet below the sur-
face, which is from ten to twenty feet thick,
generally, immediately below which, and as deep
as has yet been tried, the mines are found in
abundance. In some places it is in the dirt in
lumps of different sizes without any lift upon it.
In other places, and more generally, it is found
covered with what the people here call tilt, which
is a species of spar, sometimes found crystallized.
The spar is from one to four inches thick, cover-
ing the lead, which is enveloped, like an egg in
the shell. The spar is also found without any
lead. Quarts (or flint) is found in great abun-

dance both in and on the surface of the
crystals of microscopic size to half an in-
ch. Sulphurets are common, denomi-
nated with arsenic, and it contains a
quantity of silver."

The tract which abounds in lead ore,
is as large as the county of Berkshire;
every citizen has an interest. For, as it
property, it may with proper regulations
highly valuable to the United States. In-
ternal correctness of the account you may
confide in.

Jan. 13, 1818.

A SECOND GEN. PUTNAM.

Goshen, (N. Y.)

A Bear Hunt.—The following account
Bear Hunt affords an instance of personal
trepidity rarely to be met with in any ad-
venture. On the 29th January, a bear was cap-
tured from its den, in Warwick Mountain,
a vigilant search of eight days, by a party
men from Warwick. The bear had taken
in a declivity of rocks of about forty feet
Attempts were first made to get him
smoking, &c. but without effect. He
then sent into the hole, but they either
at his terrific aspect, or were destroyed by
At length the Huntsmen finding all at-
tempts to frighten him from his retreat fruitless,
rocks over the hole, and came within arms
of the bear. These continued operations
him fierce and terrible. After the hole
through the rock was sufficiently large to
the body of a man, John Ward, Jr. crept
placed lighted candles fixed upon the end
towards the bear, and with a marked shot,
but without effect. He descended the
time and shot him in the fore leg; the
each fire advanced towards the mouth of
but Ward was not to be intimidated, he de-
scended again and shot the ferocious bear in
Ward was now drawn out, the bear fol-
lowing him; he instantly seized a rifle,
hands of another Huntsman, and dis-
contents into the head of the animal with
fatal. He measured six feet from the
end of the tail, and weighed three hun-
dred thirteen pounds.

A LOST FEMALE.

New-York.

A young girl arrived from the country,
the sloops which navigate our river, and
of getting a place. While the sloop was
the river the girl continued on board, be-
about departing she took her trunk and
porter, and requested him to show her
where she could procure lodgings. The
took her to a house of ill fame, and, in the
of the night, the girl, discovering where
made her escape, leaving her trunk be-
A stranger in the city, she wandered about
distracted, during one of the most inclement
which was burning in an unfinished place
ship, where the workmen were watching
to dry the walls, she entered, and
permission to rest on the shavers. Her
and story, added to an innocent appear-
wakened an interest in her person, and
next day procured her a respectable
service and recovered her effects. The
doubtless, many villainous practices
the unsuspecting into places of infamy
should be watched, and the culprits
detection.

Banks.—The Albany Argus gives a list
incorporated banks in that state, exclu-
U. S. Branch Bank at N. York. The
amount of their capital is \$24,300,000;
the State has added the sum of \$202,000.
Editor of the Argus supposes the amount
actually paid in to be at least 75,000
dollars.

Banks in Maryland.—Niles' table con-
list of 30 banks in Maryland, exclusive
branch of the National Bank, the aggre-
gated capital of which amounts to 13,
dollars, and of which there has been
8,206,595 dollars.

Newspapers.—The Albany Argus has
ed a list of all the newspapers printed in the
together with the names of their respec-
tors, and the places of their publications.
ing to this enumeration, there are in New-
York newspapers published daily, 9 semi-weekly,
79 weekly—total 96. Estimating these
editions at 500 copies, it will give about
daily, 72,000 each week, and more than
in a year.

The Newspapers in Maryland according
same authority, amount to 18, of which
lished daily, 1 semi-weekly, and the re-
—4 are printed on paper of imperial
medium, and the rest on superior royal
republican and eight federal.</